

BAKEWELL  
Rural District Council.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT,  
For the Year 1914,

BY

PHILIP S. FENTEM, M.D.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL,

ALFRED HAWES,

CLERK.

# Dr. Fentem's Annual Report,

## 1914.

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Elevation of District from 370 to 1390 feet O.D,

Area in acres (land and inland water) 81,612 acres.

Population.—Census 1891 ... 19,231.

„ 1901 ... 18,645.

„ 1911 ... 20,258.

Estimated to middle of 1914 ... 20,768.

Inhabited houses :—Census 1901 ... 4,295.

„ „ 1911 ... 5,062.

New houses erected during 1914 ... 18.

Average number of persons per house at Census 1911 ... 4.

*Catcliff, Bakewell,*

*January 28th, 1915.*

CATCLIFF, BAKEWELL.

January 28th, 1915.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Bakewell  
Rural District Council.*

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

I have again the honour to present to your Authority an Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1914, which is the Annual Report for the whole sanitary area of your District for that period. The sudden lamented death of the Medical Officer of Health for the South District early in February necessitated someone taking immediate charge of that portion, and I have continued, with the approval of your Council and the Local Government Board to act since. The administration of the Public Health service in the South District has not only suffered by the death of Dr. Knox but also in the latter part of the year by the Sanitary Inspector of the same District being called up for military service early in August. Your Council will well understand and appreciate the difficulties which surrounded the smooth working of that locality under two such circumstances.

**The Rainfall.**—The rainfall for 1914 registered at Catcliff, Bakewell was 38.24 inches. There were one hundred and seventy-eight rainy days. The year was characterised by violent thunderstorms in the latter part of June, and the early part of July. The rainfall for the last two months of the year was excessive, when 12.59 inches fell, being nearly one-third of the whole rainfall for the year. On five occasions during the year upwards of one inch of rain fell in the twenty-four hours. The rainfall registered at Bakewell is given for comparison for the past eight years.

Year 1907	...	...	41.62 inches.
„ 1908	...	...	32.48 „
„ 1909	...	...	35.98 „
„ 1910	...	...	42.26 „
„ 1911	...	...	31.27 „
„ 1912	...	...	42.24 „
„ 1913	...	...	32.34 „
„ 1914	...	...	38.24 „

## (A.) Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

1.—Physical features and general character of the District. The physical features and general characteristics of the whole District have been described in previous reports, they have undergone no appreciable change.

2.—The population at the Census 1911 was 20,258 and estimated to the middle of 1914 was 20,768. The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the District are, agricultural, lime and grit-stone quarrying, boot and shoe manufacturing, cotton and silk weaving. There are no works of an offensive nature. The occupations most injurious to health are found in persons who dress grit-stone for building purposes. The main industry throughout the whole District is dairy farming.

## (B.) Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

**Water Supply.**—No steps have been successfully undertaken to improve the water supply of the places calling for attention in the District during the year.

I had arranged with the Sanitary Inspector to investigate the conditions in this connection in the southern division, but the completion of this work, owing to that Officer's absence, has had to be postponed. Of the most populous localities in the southern division the water supply of Winster is the one calling for attention. At Winster I believe there is a good supply available, at present this is controlled by a local Water Committee, the water is supplied to certain taps in the village, from which the householders have to fetch it. I have seen standing at the tap going into Winster from the Bakewell direction a crowd of persons waiting their turn to catch a little water. In an hour and a half after my first seeing them there was still a crowd anxiously waiting. Winster is a place with a population of 791 persons and 212 inhabited houses at the last Census. I would advise your Council that you should at once take over that water-supply into your own hands. There is a further reason why your Authority should adopt this course. In addition to the need for a supply of water for drinking purposes there is at Winster a sewage disposal scheme already in existence, and if water was available, water-closets would replace some most unsatisfactory privies. I drew

your attention to this question in my Monthly Report dated October 18th, 1914. Your Authority will remember that a very serious epidemic of diphtheria was present in this village in 1911, when fifty-one cases were notified, and when six persons died from that cause.

The neighbouring village of Elton is also in need of an improved water-supply. The population of this village is 440. The School Medical Officer tells me that he has in the summer months found the schools absolutely without a drop of water. This is a very serious matter, and one that calls for amelioration.

I am quite well aware that at the present time one must hesitate before advising the carrying out of expensive schemes, but the want of water is a very pressing, the most pressing need there is, and the truest economy is whatever conduces to the welfare of the people.

No case of plumbism has come to my notice during the year.

**Rivers and Streams.**—The principal rivers and streams are the Derwent, Wye, Dove, Bradford, Lathkill, Noe and other small contributory streams, all of which receive more or less pollution from the towns and villages in their neighbourhood. The worst cases of river pollution are to be found from Ashford, Bradwell, Calver and Eyam Woodlands.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—During the year no complete system of sewerage has been undertaken in any part of the District. Whenever possible where any new lengths of sanitary drains have been laid, every means have been taken to have this work done so as to fall in with any sewerage scheme that might eventually follow.

**Closet Accommodation.**—In the course of the year where new closets could be substituted, I have been careful to have them built under improved conditions. One of the very worst places in the District in this connection is Winster. Here, as I reported to your Council on October 18th, I directed your attention to the fact that certain houses, one a public office, had no closet accommodation at all.

There are still a large number of the old privy middens in existence in the District, and the attention of the Sanitary Inspectors has been directed to the necessity of preventing accumulations of material in these places.



Whilst on this subject I feel I ought to direct the attention of the public to the danger that exists during the summer and autumn months by the carrying of disease by the common house-fly. It is the duty of everyone to assist in the extermination of these pests, and the public ought to assist in preventing the production of the necessary breeding grounds, chief of which are manure heaps and other decomposing filth accumulations. It is in such places that the eggs of flies are deposited. All such filth should be removed, and the eggs so treated that they cannot come to life. It is estimated that each female fly whose eggs are laid in the places alluded to may in a single season become the ancestor of two hundred and fifty million flies, two hundred and fifty million disease carriers ! !

The approximate number of each type of closet in the District is as follows :—

(a)	Old privy midden	...	...	1,960.
(b)	Approved type of privy	...	...	713.
(c)	Earth Closets	...	...	5.
(d)	Pail Closets	...	...	973.
(e)	Water Closets	...	...	580.

I am frequently told that if there could be a water-supply and a sewage disposal scheme people would be willing to substitute water-closets for the nasty, unpleasant evil-smelling places one too often finds. Whether the apparent anxiety to remedy the existing conditions would be fulfilled if opportunity came is another matter altogether.

**Scavenging.**—The proper systematic removal of all refuse from the neighbourhood of dwellings is of such vital importance to the well-being of the inhabitants, that I have urged your Council many times to adopt in all places a means to this end. This work ought to be done under the control of your Council. In some localities where scavenging is done under contract, harmless, if unsightly matter, old tins, broken pots and bottles, etc., are removed, but excreta and all decaying dangerous matter is very carefully left. Scavenging of that kind is farcical, indeed it is harmful more than useful. In no part of the District, with one or two exceptions, is this work properly done. Until it is properly done the District cannot be considered clean or satisfactory.

**Sanitary Inspections of District.**—To facilitate the means of easy reference to this class of the public health work of the District, I have set out the work of the Sanitary Inspectors in a tabular form here. The number of houses that were disinfected during the year after infectious illness of all kinds was seventy-six. During the same period four Schools were disinfected, as follows :—

Youlgreave, Infant Department	...April 14th, for Measles.
Stoney Middleton, Whole School	...March 25th, for Whooping-Cough.
„ „ „ „	...June 19th, for Measles.
Birchover, Whole School	...June for Measles.

Houses have been disinfected after Scarlet Fever in the following places :—

Ashford,  
Bradwell,  
Curbar (Cliff College),  
Earl Sterndale,  
Eyam,  
Eyam Woodlands,  
Hathersage,  
Monyash,  
Rowsley,  
Stanton,  
Tansley, and  
Tideswell.

Houses have been disinfected after Diphtheria in the following places :—

Calver,  
Cromford,  
Eyam Woodlands, and  
Litton and Litton Dales.

Houses have been disinfected after Tubercular disease in the following Townships :—

Ashford,  
Edensor,  
Stoney Middleton and  
Youlgreave.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1914.

## Bakewell Rural (North) Sanitary District.

Name of Inspector—THOS. HAWLEY.

Area of District—50,339 acres. Estimated No. of Houses—3,177.

New Houses erected, 1914—5.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

No. of Houses Inspected under Section 17.	No. Unfit for Habitation.	Representations made to Local Authority as to Closing Orders.	Closing Orders Made.	Number Repaired without Closing Order.	Number Repaired after Closing Order made.
428	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	76	Nil.
Number Closed.	Number Demolished.	Number Repaired Voluntarily.	Number of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	Number of Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Nil.	Nil.	32			

### DRAINAGE—

No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ...	16	...	—	...	15
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	43	...	5	...	36
Drains Obstructed ...	7	...	—	...	7

### CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—

Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	31	...	4	...	29
Additional Closet Accommodation	9	...	—	...	8
Conversion of Privies into w.c.'s ...	35	...	1	...	35
Conversion of Pail Closets into w.c.'s	2	...	—	...	2
Defective Water Closets ...	4	...	—	...	4

### OTHER DEFECTS—

Paving of Courts and Yards ...	7	...	—	...	7
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts ...	16	...	—	...	16
Urinals Defective ...	3	...	—	...	3
Water Supply ...	—	...	—	...	—
Offensive Accumulations ...	14	...	—	...	14
Animals improperly kept ...	—	...	—	...	—
Pigsties ...	2	...	—	...	2
Smoke Nuisances ...	—	...	—	...	—
Overcrowding ...	2	...	—	...	2
Water in Cellars ...	—	...	—	...	—
Foul Condition of Houses ...	6	...	—	...	6
Nuisances not specified above ...	—	...	—	...	—

Totals ... 197 10 186

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	69	123	6	6
Bakehouses ...	32	64	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	18	51	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging-houses ...	2	8	—	—
Totals	121	246	6	6

Infected Rooms Disinfected. Number—38. Method—Formalin Spray producer  
Samples submitted for Examination. Water—1. Milk—Nil.

Prosecutions, Particulars of—Nil.

Food Seizures— Food Voluntarily Surrendered— Other Action taken—

(Signed) THOS. HAWLEY.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1914.

## Bakewell Rural (South) Sanitary District.

Name of Inspector—*F. H. MARGERRISON (T. W. Mawer, Acting).*

Area of District—*33,746 acres.* Estimated No. of Houses—*1912.*

New Houses erected 1914—*14.*

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

No. of Houses Inspected under Section 17. 403	No. Unfit for Habitation. 0	Representations made to Local Authority as to Closing Orders. 0	Closing Orders Made. 0	Number Repaired without Closing Order. 72	Number Repaired after Closing Order made. 0
Number Closed. 0	Number Demolished. 0	Number Repaired Voluntarily. 3	Number of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority	Number of Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.

### DRAINAGE—

No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ...	23	...	—	...	23
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains ...	37	...	5	...	37
Drains Obstructed ... ..	4	...	—	...	4

### CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—

Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits ...	31	...	4	...	29
Additional Closet Accommodation ...	6	...	—	...	3
Conversion of Privies into w.c.'s ...	12	...	—	...	8
Conversion of Pail Closets into w.c.'s ...	—	...	—	...	—
Defective Water Closets ... ..	5	...	—	...	5

### OTHER DEFECTS—

Paving of Courts and Yards ...	9	...	—	...	7
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts ...	22	...	—	...	20
Urinals Defective ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Water Supply ... ..	4	...	—	...	4
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	34	...	—	...	34
Animals improperly kept ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Pigsties ... ..	2	...	—	...	2
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Overcrowding ... ..	1	...	1	...	1
Water in Cellars ... ..	1	...	—	...	1
Foul Condition of Houses ... ..	10	...	4	...	10
Nuisances not specified above ...	1	...	—	...	1

Totals ... 202 14 189

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
Dairies, Cowsbeds, and Milkshops ...	91	153	6	6
Bakehouses ... ..	6	14	2	2
Slaughterhouses ... ..	14	28	14	14
Offensive Trades ... ..	1	1	—	—
Common Lodging-houses ... ..	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	212	196	22	22

Infected Rooms Disinfected. Number—38. Method—Formalin Spray.

Samples submitted for Examination. Water—2. Milk—0.

Prosecutions, Particulars of—0.

Food Seizures—0. Food Voluntarily Surrendered—0. Other Action taken—

(Signed) FRANCIS H. MARGERRISON,

T. W. MAWER,

Acting Inspector since August 17th, 1914.

Premises and occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations. There are thirty-two licensed Slaughter-houses in the District. In only one instance are animals killed outside the District, but that butcher sells the meat in a shop within the District. During the year these places have been regularly inspected, some ninety visits having been paid. Fourteen Notices were served by the Sanitary Officer for the South District which were at once attended to, the Sanitary Officer in the North District did not require to serve written Notices on any occasion.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—There are two of these places in my District, both at Stoney Middleton. As I have advised your Authority on other occasions they are both delapidated buildings, structurally unsafe, and one particularly unsightly. They were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector on eight occasions, and twice by myself. No occasions presented itself for interference on our part.

**Bakehouses.**—There are thirty-eight Bakehouses on the register in the District. Seventy-nine inspections have been made, only two Notices were served calling attention to defects which were at once remedied. I invariably found these places clean and well attended to.

**Cellar Dwellings.**—There are no Cellar Dwellings in the District.

**Schools.**—There are thirty-eight Public Elementary Schools in the District, and at certain of them improvements have been carried out which will be of advantage to the children who attend. A great improvement has been made in the method of warming Elton School, where a Hot Water Heating Apparatus has been installed. The Medical Inspection of School Children in the District is administered by the Education Committee of the Derbyshire County Council. During the year one hundred visits of inspection have been made to the Schools, nine hundred and fourteen children have been examined at the routine examinations, and in addition to that one hundred and twelve children have also been examined at the wish of the parents or guardians.

### **Food.**

(a) **Milk Supply.**—The District being largely agricultural, a considerable amount of milk is produced. Most of the milk is sent away to the large centres of population, Manchester taking a large percentage, as well as to Unions and other public institutions. A sharp look-out is very properly kept for adulteration of this important universal food, as well as for tubercle infected milk. If any thing is

found an immediate enquiry is instituted, visits are paid by Veterinary Inspectors, and cows either at once destroyed or isolated. Since a new order came out regulating tubercular disease in cattle I am no longer made officially aware where these cases occur.

There were at the close of the year one hundred and sixty dairies, cowsheds or milk-shops in the District. Two hundred and seventy-six inspections were made by the Officers, twelve notices for the abatement of nuisances were served, and all remedied without trouble.

(b) **Other Food.**—No unsound food was found exposed for sale, so that no action was called for under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(c) **Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**—The provisions under these acts are carried out by the County Council.

(d) **Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.**—There is no public analyst specially appointed for your District.

**Housing.**—During the year under review, eight hundred and thirty-one houses were inspected under section 17 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909. One hundred and forty-eight were found in need of repairs to make them habitable, and in all cases the repairs were undertaken and carried out, so that no closing order was necessary. In consequence of this work of house inspection between thirty and forty houses were repaired voluntarily. It is gratifying to find this being done, and is a proof that the coming supervision is doing good. The general character of the defects found were as follows:—

Defective house roofs, including defective guttering and downspouting.

Defective ventilation. This is generally found in windows which insufficiently open or do not open at all.

Dampness of walls.

Defective, and in some, cases, dangerous floors.

Defective house drains.

Foul evil smelling old type of privy and privy middens, often too close to dwellings.

Want of a dry area around outside walls. In some places, in consequence of the configuration of the ground the houses are on one or more sides built into the ground, and here especially is the want of a dry area found.

The inspections under this heading necessitated the issuing of upwards of two hundred informal notices. This work occupies a considerable part of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The sufficiency of houses for the working classes is in most Townships enough for the needs. In certain portions of the District, as Rowsley, Stoney Middleton and Bradwell, but especially at Rowsley, houses are needed, and in my Monthly Report to the Council on December 18th, I directed the attention of your Authority to the fact that the Board of Agriculture had at their disposal a large sum of money, amounting to several million sterling, for housing in Rural Districts, and advised you to take the housing question into consideration, as well as the advisability of asking the Board for assistance. It was thought well, owing to the War, to postpone the question.

Plans were submitted and eventually approved for the erection of new houses in the following localities : —

Ashford	...	...	...	...	6
Bradwell	...	...	...	...	1
Eyam	...	...	...	...	1
Middleton and Smerril	...	...	...	...	1
Monyash	...	...	...	...	1
Stanton	...	...	...	...	1
Tideswell	...	...	...	...	3
Winster	...	...	...	...	2
Youlgreave	...	...	...	...	2
Total					18

Your Council have adopted Bye-laws regulating the erection of new Buildings, and during the progress of the work the Surveyors frequently visit the sites.

**Workshop, Work-places, etc.**—There are one hundred and seventy-eight Factories and Workshops in the District. Two hundred and ninety-seven inspections were made. Further information under this head will be found in the Tables appended to this Report.

### (C.) Sanitary Administration of the District.

1.—The Staff engaged in controlling the sanitary administration of the District is in addition to myself, an assistant Medical Officer of Health, and two whole time Inspectors, who also act as Sanitary Surveyors. One of the Inspectors was called up for service in



August, and his work was very generously taken in hand by Mr. Mawer, the Road Surveyor for the South District, for the time being.

2.—Hospital accommodation available for the reception of infectious disease occurring in the District consists in a share with six other Sanitary Authorities in six beds for Scarlet Fever only at the Whitworth Hospital in Darley Dale, and eight beds at the Water Grove Hospital for Small-pox. No beds whatever are available for any other form of infectious illness, and unfortunately the provision of this sore need appears to be gradually diminishing out of mind altogether. The want of an Isolation Hospital has again been severely felt, unnecessary suffering and great inconvenience has again been experienced, especially where infectious illness occurs in small houses where isolation is quite out of the question. If my memory serves me rightly, no fewer than twelve or thirteen different sites for a Hospital have been selected, all relegated to the waste paper basket. Nothing better could be advanced as a proof of the intentions of the late Hospital Board. Of course behind that policy lies the key to the whole situation.

3.—There are no local Acts in force in the District, the adopted Acts or parts of Acts which are in force, with the dates upon which they came into operation are as follows:—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted February 27th, 1893.

So much of part III., of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, as applies to Rural Districts, adopted June 14th, 1897.

4.—Chemical and Bacteriological investigations are carried out in the County Council Laboratories at Derby without cost to this District.

#### **(D.) Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.**

**Scarlet Fever.**—Seventy-three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as occurring in the District during the year. Their distribution was as follows:—

Ashford	...	...	...	...	32
Bradwell	...	...	...	...	1
Curbar	...	...	...	...	2



Earl Sterndale	...	...	...	1
Eyam	...	...	...	11
Hathersage	...	...	...	12
Longstone Great	...	...	...	1
Monyash	...	...	...	4
Pilsley	...	...	...	1
Rowsley	...	...	...	4
Stanton	...	...	...	1
Tansley	...	...	...	2
Tideswell	...	...	...	1

By far the larger number, thirty-two cases, occurred at Ashford. This epidemic was the continuation of one which had affected this Village in 1913, when thirty-one cases were notified. When I took over the control of this portion of the District most of the cases had already been notified. The School was visited by the School Medical Officer on January 30th, when the whole School was examined. This brought to light three children suffering from what he regarded as post-scarletinal rhinitis. They were excluded from School, and isolated as far as possible. The result of this, and energetic measures adopted to make those in charge of the patients alive to their duties and responsibilities was, that after February 5th, although eighteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, with one exception a young man aged 16, all of them occurred in houses where Scarlet Fever already existed. This with sick children having to stay at home for lack of isolation hospital accommodation was quite inevitable. The epidemic was under control on and after February 4th, and in my Report for April 3rd, I was able to say that the outbreak appeared to be at an end, there having been no fresh cases notified since March 5th. Time showed that my anticipation was correct. With this fact in mind you will appreciate a portion of a letter I quote which was sent to the Education Committee of the Connty Council under date February 28th.

“To call your attention to the condition of things in the  
 “School in consequence of the prolonged epidemic of Scarlet  
 “Fever, which has continued to be present in the Village for  
 “more than two years, and which is now worse than ever. . . .  
 “It was closed a fortnight ago for three days for purposes of  
 “fumigation, but no order has come from the Medical Officer to  
 “close it for a longer period, though the number of cases are  
 “now more numerous than ever.”

If the writer of that letter had been at the trouble to verify his facts I do not think he would have written it. I quote it merely to show you how easy it is to criticise, and of what value such criticism often is.

Twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were notified from Hathersage, three in January, one in February, two in October, three in November, and three in December. There were at least three outbreaks in the village, and in each case communication between the houses where the cases occurred and an infective centre outside the District was clearly established.

At Eyam, where eleven cases occurred, the first was notified on the last day of October. On visiting the village, it appeared that a Concert had been held, and it was stated that persons from an infected area had attended it. The Schools were visited and the children attending examined, but no illness of a suspicious character was found amongst them.

The other outbreaks of Scarlet Fever in the other portions of the District call for no comment. They were sporadic in character, and the infection was confined to the houses first infected.

Of the seventy-three cases of Scarlet Fever only twelve, or 16.4 per cent., were removed to Hospital. This was not because the patients would not go, but because there was no Hospital accommodation for them. I am of opinion that the Ashford epidemic would not have reached such proportions if the early cases could have been taken to Hospital for isolation.

One case of Scarlet Fever occurred in the District which was not notified. We were unaware of the existence of this case until an application for disinfection was made. An enquiry showed that this oversight was due to the fact that two Medical Practitioners had attended the case and each thought the other had notified it. The case occurred at an isolated house.

**Diphtheria.**—Five cases of Diphtheria were notified, one occurring at Cromford, in February; two at Litton, in July; and two at Tideswell, in December.

An investigation into the circumstances at Cromford brought to light the fact that the sanitary arrangements in the house where the

case occurred were very defective, and several of the inmates had suffered from sore throats for upwards of twelve months. No fresh cases occurred from this one.

The outbreak that occurred at Litton had certain points of interest. I ascertained that a child came on a visit to Litton from another Sanitary District where Diphtheria was prevalent. When the village was visited the day the Notification Certificate reached me, the School was also visited, and two children were found in School who were not well. A swab was taken from each of them, and diphtheria bacilli were found to be present in both of them. The School was visited again on three subsequent occasions, the 7th, 11th and 18th of August, and swabs from fifteen other persons there were taken, and amongst them one more child was found to be carrying about the bacillus of diphtheria, and, therefore, a danger to others. These children were sent out of School, put under treatment, and not re-admitted until they were proved to be bacteriologically free from infection. The Schools were cleaned, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that by these measures a potential epidemic of Diphtheria was stopped. One of the cases occurred in one house in a row of five in Litton Dale, and at this house I found some very serious sanitary defects, a condition which must have been in existence some time. I directed the attention of the Sanitary Inspector to this, and the defects have now been remedied.

The cases of Diphtheria which occurred at Tideswell, in December, were of a most virulent type. The victims were brothers, one dying within a few hours, the other within a few days, of the known onset of the disease. I could not satisfactorily trace the onset of this infection, no other cases being in the neighbourhood, and happily none following them.

The diagnosis of Diphtheria was, in every case notified during the year, verified by bacteriological examination.

**Polio-Myelitis.**—One case of Polio-Myelitis was notified as occurring at Eyam Woodlands, in January, in a young woman aged nineteen years. The patient died a few days after the case was notified. I communicated with the notifying practitioner, who gave me details of the case. No examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made, and the case appears to have been an obscure one from the onset.

**Enteric Fever.**—Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified, one at Ashford, in November, and two at Cromford, in December.

The case at Ashford occurred in a young woman who came home ill from another Sanitary District, the Bakewell Urban District, where she had been employed as a domestic servant. The suspicions of the attendant practitioner were aroused at once, and an examination of the blood showed beyond doubt that she was suffering from Enteric Fever. Precautions having been taken from the very first, no fresh cases arose from this one. I communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of the District from which this woman had come, but heard nothing on the subject.

The two cases which occurred in December were at Cromford. The patients in this instance were two Belgian refugees, who had recently come into the District. They were taken into the Wards of a Cottage Hospital as soon as the nature of their illness became apparant, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infection. In reporting these cases to your Authority, I said:—

“It appears that the patients were both Belgian refugees, who “had come into the District after having been infected. . . .  
“The incidence of cases of Enteric Fever in this way is unfortunately to be expected under existing conditions.”

Later experience has proved that this is unfortunately only too true.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case of Puernal Fever was notified from Middleton-by-Youlgreave. It appeared that the patient had given birth to twins. She was removed to Hospital for treatment and happily recovered.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—This disease was made notifiable during 1914, and one case only was notified. This occurred at Hathersage.

**Whooping Cough.**—The largest epidemic of Whooping Cough was at Youlgreave, in April, the children in the Infant Department of the School suffered most severely, and this Department was closed for a time.

**Measles.**—Measles were prevalent at Elton in September, and at Hathersage in May and June.

**Chicken-Pox.**—Chicken-Pox was prevalent at Cromford. There were several cases amongst the younger children.



As soon as I am made aware of the existence of infectious disease I notify the head Teachers of the Schools, giving them advice as to the period of exclusion from School of children from infected houses. The Head Teachers also notify me of the existence of illness of an infectious, but non-notifiable, nature amongst the children attending the Schools. A point is made in my District of examining children at School when Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria occur in School children or in members of families where School children live, and frequently more especially in the latter disease, important information is obtained, particularly in detecting "carriers" of this disease. I have already alluded to this in dealing with an outbreak of Diphtheria at Litton, which, if the three "carriers" had gone undetected, might well have developed into an epidemic of serious proportions.

### **(E.) Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.**

Thirty-nine cases of tubercular disease were notified to me. Of this number twenty-eight were pulmonary cases, eleven being other forms of tubercular disease. The age groups are set out in Table II. at the end of this Report.

After a case has been notified one of the Health Visitors of the Derbyshire County Council visits the house, fills up a card of particulars, which she sends on to me, subsequent visits are made from time to time and periodical reports are furnished by her to me. All children attending Public Elementary Schools from houses where cases of Tuberculosis occur are brought before the School Medical Officer, who, if he detects any symptoms of illness, sends them on to the nearest Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination and advice. If no symptom of disease is detected by the School Medical Officer he keeps them under observation and they are examined by him from time to time. Other tubercular "contacts" are encouraged to seek medical advice or to present themselves for examination at the nearest Tuberculosis Dispensary. By these means we try to detect cases of tubercular disease which might otherwise go unobserved until after the disease had made considerable progress. These Dispensaries have been provided by the County Council.

After deaths or removal the houses are disinfected, and if the case is one of long standing disinfection of the rooms occupied by the patient is recommended from time to time.



### **(F.) Investigation of other Diseases.**

Only two deaths were certified as being due to diarrhoeal diseases, one a child over three months, the other an adult aged twenty-nine years. In each instance the death was attributed to gastro-enteritis, a somewhat vague description.

Again organic heart disease heads the list of causes of death with twenty-eight, or a heart disease death rate of 1·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This followed by cancer and bronchitis each with twenty-six cases, a rate of 1·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The need for early investigation of cancer is one of the most pressing medical problems of the day. One of the greatest steps forward in the cure of this disease lies in the direction of the education of the public. The Portsmouth Town Council, towards the end of 1913, took active steps with this object in view, and one must watch with interest what the result of those efforts will be. Time must, however, elapse before this becomes apparent, and it would be well if other places would follow in their footsteps. The mortality amounted, in the British Isles for the five years 1906—1910, to no fewer than 939 per 1,000,000 of the population be it noted, so that these figures would be much greater if those of an age period when cancer is most likely to occur had been taken instead of the whole population.

### **(G.) Means for Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and Infancy.**

The County Council administer the provisions of the Midwives' Act, 1902. One case of Puerperal Fever was notified in the District. No death occurred from this disease.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted by your Authority.

The infantile death rate is 7·3 per 1,000 registered births. This is not an excessive infantile death-rate, but it is slightly higher than the one for the previous year.

### **(H.) Vital Statistics of District.**

These will be found in the Tables of the Local Government Board, which accompany this Report.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP S. FENTEM.

**TABLE I.**

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND  
PREVIOUS YEARS.**

**BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT.**

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Trans- ferable Deaths.		NETT DEATHS BELONG- ING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents regis- tered in the District.	Of Residents not regi- stered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	18172	484	—	26·6	271	14·9	—	2	41	84·5	273	14·4
1910	18103	429	—	23·7	243	13·4	—	3	37	86·4	246	13·5
1911	20274	417	—	20·5	255	12·5	3	25	47	112·9	277	13·6
1912	20435	455	—	22·2	242	11·8	5	21	39	65·9	263	12·8
1913	20596	421	—	20·4	229	11·1	7	24	27	64·1	246	11·4
1914	20768	393	—	18·9	244	11·7	—	42	29	76·3	286	13·7

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)...81,612 acres.

Total population at all ages ...	...	20258	} At Census, 1911.
Total families or separate occupiers		4825	

**TABLE II.**

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.**

**BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of cases Notified.		Total cases notified in each locality of the District.																										Total Cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			At all ages.	At Ages—Years						Aldwark	Ashford	Beeley	Bradwell	Calver	Cromford	Curbar	Earl Sterndale	Edensor	Eyam	Eyam Woodlands	Hathersage	Litton	Longstone, Great	Middleton & Smerrill	Monyash	Pilsley	Rowsley	Sheldon		Stanton	Stoney Middleton	Tansley	Tideswell	Whiston	Winster	Youghreave																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Under 1.	1 to 5.		5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Small-pox	...		...	...	...	...	...	...																												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.—Six beds for Scarlet Fever only, shared by nine Sanitary Authorities at the Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale. Eight beds for Small-pox at Water Grove.



**TABLE III.**

**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1914.**

**BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
				All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and upwards.
All causes	Certified	...	...	282	27	3	10	10	8	27	70	127
	Uncertified	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1
Enteric Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				2	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup				2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza				4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				11	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	...
Tuberculous Meningitis				3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases				2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease...				26	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	17
Rheumatic Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease				28	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	15
Bronchitis				26	3	1	1	...	1	...	5	15
Pneumonia (all forms)				23	5	3	2	1	..	3	6	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs				3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis				2	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis Typhlitis				1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver				4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Alcoholism				1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				10	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Puerperal Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition				2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth				13	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide				11	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	4
Suicide				6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Other defined Diseases				62	4	...	1	3	2	5	20	27
Diseases ill-defined or unknown..				41	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	35
				286	28	4	10	10	9	27	70	128
SUB-ENTRIES. 14 (a) Cerebro-spinal included in Meningitis..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
above figures 23 (a) Poliomyelitis				...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...



**TABLE IV.**

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1914.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All causes	{ Certified Uncertified	7 1	...	2 ...	1 ...	10 1	7 ...	4 ...	4 ...	3 ...	28 1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Premature Birth ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		8	...	2	1	11	7	4	4	3	29

Nett Births } legitimate ... 377  
in the year } illegitimate ... 16  
Grand Total ... 393

Nett Deaths in } legitimate ...  
the year of } illegitimate ...

January 28th, 1915.

PHILIP S. FENTEM,  
Medical Officer of Health.

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, & Workplaces.**  
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices, (3)	Prosecu- tions, (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries)	48	5	...
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	249	24	...
Total	297	29	...

**2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.**

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found, (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	11	11	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	3	3	...	...
Sanitary { insufficient ... ..	1	1	...	...
accommo- { unsuitable or defective	14	14	...	...
dation { not separate for sexes	1	...	...	...
	30	29	...	...

**3.—Home Work.**

(No Outworkers.)

**4.—Registered Workshops.**

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses ... ..	36
Butchers ... ..	32
Blacksmiths ... ..	28
Wheelwrights and Joinery	
Establishments	35
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers ...	29
Tailors and Dressmakers ...	21
Saddlers ... ..	5
Joiners, &c. ... ..	3
Laundry and Dye Works ...	3
Tinplate Works ... ..	2
Total number of workshops on Register	194

**5.—Other Matters.**

Class. (1)		Number (2)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act.	Notified by H.M. Inspector	11
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	11

January 28th, 1915.

PHILIP S. FENTEM,

Medical Officer of Health.

